NUMB. XXIX.] THE [FEBRUARY 10, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1787. [VOL. I.

AS there is a number of tracts of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, that remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured. And whereas there are large arrearages of the taxes which have been heretofore aſſeſſed on unoccupied lands within this county; and ſtill remains due and outſtanding, to the great delay and diſappointment of the public meaſures, and unequal burthening of thoſe who have paid their proportions of the taxes in due time.

Therefore purſuant to the acts of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, we, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners of the county of Waſhington do hereby give public notice to all owners of ſuch lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location, or improvement, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingin, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes, hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in April next enſuing this date, then the ſubſcribers will proceed to ſell by public vendue at the court-houſe of ſaid county, to the higheſt bidder, the ſaid unoccupied lands, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to effect the payment of the ſeveral taxes, and the charges of procuring the ſame agreeable to law.

JAMES ALLISON,)
JAMES M'CREADY,) Commiſſioners.

December 28, 1786.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

	1785. l.	s.	d.	1786. l.	s.	d.
James Crawford	0	15	9	2	10	0
Thomas Hamilton		11	8		16	8
William Parks		9				
Robert Haggins		11	3	1	13	4

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

James M'Guldrick					18	9
James Bell					5	9
Daniel M'Dermute, ſen.		14	1		11	8
Daniel M'Dermut, jun.		7	4		11	10
Joſhua Long					3	1
John Beard					8	4
David Biſhop					18	9
James Hays	1		1	1	5	
Chriſtian Loots				2	9	
John Wallace					11	5
Robert Gray					7	8
John M'Anulty		7	11			
Henry Boils		7	2			

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bernard Johnſton		14	0			
John Jerret		4	8		5	10
Michael Clark		4				

PETER's TOWNSHIP.

Proprietor Penn	2	15	5	3	2	
A certain Biſhop		5	4			
Samuel Hull		1	2			
James Rollings		2	7			
Henry Rollings		2	7			
Samuel Irvin		2	7		3	8
John Purns					12	6
John or David Scott					19	6
William Martin					18	8

SMITH and HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Cuykendall		15	7			
Andrew Link		14	1			
John Gibſon	1	5				
William Gumb		11	9			
Alexander Spear		15	7		11	8
Mr. Wilſon		18	9		19	
Joha Lewebſter	5		6			
Robert Purvines	9	7		9	4	
Robert Rutherford	3	10	5	1	19	2
Magneſs Tate	1	17	6	1	6	4
John Crooket	2	2	6			
Alexander Steel		12	6			
London Waſhington	2	7				
Abraham Kirkpatrick		18	9		4	6
Patrick Scott	1	1	9	1	3	4
Thomas Scott		15	7			
John Scott		11				
George Wallace	1	17				
William Blunk		9	4			
John Anderſon		12	6			
Captain Callender	1	1	10			
Dorſey Penticoſt	2	2	3			
John Laughlin		9	4			
William Laughlin		15	7		14	3

Daniel Curry		12	6		12	
William Shearer		12	6			
William Williams					3	
Mary Fowler		12	6			
James Caruthers		7	5			
Anthony Dunlevy		7	5			
John Moore		6	3			
Joſeph Carrell		18	9			
John Rogers		14	1			
Thomas Rogers		14	1			
William Redick		14	1			
Nathaniel Hurſt		15	4		13	2
Van Swearingin		10			17	6
Philip Taber		9	9			
Iſaac Eaton		19	6		11	8
Iſaac Wiſeman		9				
Thomas Stephens		9	9			
Nathan Dungan		9	9		5	6
William Drennan		9	9			
John Dorben		1	10			
William Laughlen		6	3			
Crawford James				7	7	8
Joſeph Torrance					15	8
James Frazer					8	6
John Forgey					8	6
Brice Iſaac					15	8
James Fulton					15	8
John Riddle					7	6
Jeremy Simpſon					12	2
Burns					3	
Boyd					8	9
Carſon					17	6
William Donnaly					5	
William Zedick					8	9
William Thompſon					8	9
William Little					11	8
John Nelſon					11	8
John Douglaſs					5	
Brady William					8	9
Bouſman Jacob				6	18	
James Miller					8	9
Cook Peden				1	15	
John Hoge					8	9
John Marſhell					8	9
Edward Joy					7	
James Marſhell					5	10
William William					3	6
Michael Chriſtioe					17	6
Matthew Vanlier					8	9
Edward Hatfield					5	10
Joſeph Foſſet					8	9
Andrew Vant					3	6
Michael Steel					6	3
William Campbell					12	
Hoge David					13	2
Joſeph Dungan					17	6
Peter Demas					5	10
Levi Stephens					2	2
Henry Wilſon					9	5
Taylor Carrol					13	2
James Little				1	9	10

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Rudolph Hyley		0	4	7		
Robert Hooper Letris		5	5	2	5	12 0
Iacob Iones			2	9		
Zephaniah Iohnſton			4	7		
Miniſter Luckey			3	4		
Iohn M'Kee			2	9		
William Marſhell			18	4	1	1 4
Iohn Navil, col.			11	0	1	0 0
Robert Shanon			4	7		6 8
Adam Scriver			6	10		
Henry Soonable			6	3		
Samuel Upthegrove			13	9		16 0
Iohn Vanderin			8	4	2	10 0
Ioſeph Wolverton			6	10		
Ieremiah Williams			5			
Ralph Wilſon			6	10		
William Wood			5			
Iohn Pratt			2	7		
George Wilſon			6	10		
Ieſſe Garrard		1	5	5		
William Azal						13 4
Iohn Ralſton, ſen.						8
Iohn Ralſton, jun.						8
William Ralſton						8
Ioſeph Roſs						13 4
Ellicott on the line coms.						6 8
William Holmes						8
George Levingbargen						7
Francis M'Ginnis						13
Henry Dulhire						10

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Aſton's heirs		17	5		15	
Robert Bell, capt.	1	18	10			
Callenders's heirs	1	8	2	4	9	
Charles Clark		17	9		15	
Iames Crawford	6	6	11	7	4	
Seth Grier		9	4		15	
John Gibſon, col.	2	2		2	15	8
William Forbes		14				
John Douſman	2	5	8	1	9	8
Inman's heirs		18	8		15	
Iſaac Juſtice		18	8			
John Leewebſter	1	17	6		19	10
Philip Levans		17	6			
James Morriſon, capt.	1	8			11	8
Captain Moore		13	10			
Col, James M'Kee	3	8	8			
Alexander M'Curdy		14			19	10
Hugh Neely		18	10		19	10
Paul Parce	1	8		2	16	
Samuel Riddle		14			10	
William Roſs		7	6		5	
John Peery	1	17	4	1	9	8
Slough in Lancaſter		18	8		18	8
Ioſeph Smith, Revd.		12	5			
Daniel Tevebough		18	8		10	
Eliſha Vizey		14				
Ward and company	16	2		25	4	8
Robert Witherington	2	3		2	10	
Zadock Wright		10				
Iames Stewart, R. R.		9	2			
Joſeph Beeler		6	5		7	4
Major Smallman					15	
Captain Chambers, F. P.					12	6
Moſes Andrew					14	
Brady and Wallace, eſq.				2	19	6
Ioſeph Ciſney				1	8	10
Benjamin Kuykendall				1	4	10
Nathaniel Kuykendall				2	4	10
Robert M'Kee					15	
Chriſtopher M'Cowan	1					
Major Ritchiſon				1	16	8
Andrew Robinſon, F. P.					15	
Richard Noble					12	6
Amos Ewing					15	
Crochran's heirs					12	6
Duncan Pervines				1	17	4
David Kennedy	4					
William Morriſon					15	
William Newell					15	
Iames Roſs, lawyer,					15	
Robinſon's or Smith's heirs					15	
Iohn Spivey					10	
Ioſeph Tumbleſtone					16	
Tomkins					10	

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

Iames Alexander					12	6
Ioſeph Anthony					12	6
Elias Bruce					18	8
Iames Bray					18	8
Richard Babb					12	6
Iohn Barrel					12	6
Samuel Barrell					12	6
Henry Bryan					12	6
Iohn Barret					12	6
Edward Barret					12	6
Bruan Bryan					15	
Iames Bruce					12	6
Ioſeph Brown					12	6
Ioſeph Blair					12	6
Francis Bryan					12	6
Daniel Britt					12	6
Iacob Cox					9	
Samuel Craig					11	6
Thomas Canby					18	8
Elija Canby					18	8
Robert Caldwell					18	8
Iacob Cox					18	8
Ioſhua Coats					12	6
Samuel Coats					12	6
Iohn Clark					12	6
William Clark					12	3
Morris Cox					12	6
Iames Clark					12	6
Iacob Clurr					12	6
Matthew Cooper					12	6
David Dille, agent					9	2
Samuel Dillworth					18	8
William Downey					12	6
Iames Downey					12	6
Iohn Downey					12	6
Iames Danſkin					12	6

Phillip Fitz	32	8	
James Flinn	12	6	
Thomas Fisher	18	8	
Morris Fisher	18	8	
James Franks	12	6	
Adams Faulk	12	6	
James Forrest	12	6	
Ford Widow	6		
Rebecca Gray	12	6	
David Hanly	12	6	
Clmeent Humphrey	12	6	
Joshua Hughes	12	6	
William Henderson	12	6	
William Henderson, jun.	12	6	
Thomas Henderson	12	6	
James Henderson	12	6	
Widow Hawkins	7	6	
Henry Holmes	18	8	
James Jeffery	12	6	
John Jeffery	12	6	
Alexander Johnston	12	6	
John King	12	6	
David Lewis	12	6	
George Lettimore	12	6	
John M'Clain	5		
James M'Farland	1	0	6
Robert Morton	18	6	
Ferguson Micklewain	18	6	
Samuel Murdock	18	6	
William M'Murty	18	6	
Angus Morton	12	6	
Matthew M'Guire	12	6	
Alexander M'Intosh	12	6	
Abraham Masonson	12	6	
James Morris	12	6	
James M'Naight	12	6	
John Morton	12	6	
Collens M'Larrance	12	6	
John Murphy	12	6	
M'Clelland James	12	6	
Peter Mermell	12	6	
Joseph Pascil	12	6	
Stephen Pascil	12	6	
John Patterson	18	8	
James Roney	15		
William Robinson	18	8	
Samuel Razor	18	8	
William Richardson	12	6	
Thomas Righbright	12	6	
Thomas Retch	12	6	
Thomas Russell	12	6	
Joseph Rigby	12	6	
John Rea	12	6	
Captain Steel	12	6	
James Stephenson	7	6	
Christopher Sellers	12	6	
Philip Summers	12	6	
John Stephenson	12	6	
Alexander Smith	12	6	
Alexander Sparks	12	6	
Daniel Smith	12	3	
John Steel	1	8	
Joseph Thomas	12	3	
James Thomas	12	6	
Henry Turnbull	12	6	
Richard Tettemary	12	6	
Charles Wells	10		
Samuel Workman	19	2	
Isaac Warton	12	6	
Charles Warton	12	6	
James Wright	12	6	
Alexander Wright	12	6	
William Wattman	12	6	
Richard Yeats	15		

To the PEOPLE of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

WE find by Mr. Brackenridge's late publication, that the seat of justice in this county yet remains an object of envy in our legislature; as "a bill is published superseding the powers of the trustees for building a court house and prison in Greensburgh." I wonder when we shall see an end to the cavilings upon this subject, and the succession of ridiculous laws occasioned thereby. By the first law we find a number of trustees appointed for erecting a court house and prison, &c By a second law we find their proceeding rejected, tho' perfectly legal, and the former repealed; and another set of trustees appointed with more extensive and conclusive powers. A third law approves and confirms their proceedings; and a fourth law supersedes their powers in the midst of the duty assigned them; and to carry the farce a little farther, I think the fifth law ought to amount to the total annihilation of the county.

We are told by this gentleman, in his apology to his disappointed friends, that there is not the least prospect of the removal of the seat of justice, and that "one could not with a good face trouble the house again upon that subject;" yet we find that either himself or his colleagues have been able to assume a countenance fully expressive of the dictates of a heart fraught with envy and wickedness, to trouble it upon a subject equally ridiculous and unjust. Such an uncommon stretch of authority---such an unwarrantable and intolerable infringement upon the rights of a county----such a ridiculous act of absurdity cannot, perhaps, be instanced in the annals of Pennsylvania.

It is very extraordinary that this county cannot be suffered to remain in peace, and still more shameful, that our troubles should originate with the representative body. The flames which appeared to be so lately extinguished, are again rekindled with additional fuel. One party are busy in collecting their united force of petitioners to demolish a court house, or drag it off somewhere, yet to be disputed amongst themselves; whilst the other party, with superior force and uncommon intrepidity, are determined to defend it as their legal right at any hazard. I think it might be nearly consonant with some of the former laws, if our assembly would pass one other act, to enable the parties to decide this contest by a pitched battle, and declare a legal, final and everlasting right and possession duly vested in the conqueters. Who knows what good effect such a law might have? it is more than probable, that it might restore peace to the parties without a drop of bloodshed, and the court house still be suffered to stand its ground. If this mode of petition war continues to be encouraged upon every trifling occasion, it is very evident we shall never enjoy peace either in the state or assembly. But is it not likewise very extraordinary that they will presume to deny us the privilege of appropriating to the use of the county the money which has been levied upon it solely for its own use? Is not a county levy, when intended for the particular use thereof, the private property of the county on which it is levied, and no ways subject either to the demand or controul of government? And would not the people stand perfectly justified in applying it to the uses intended, or any other public good, they think proper, without the least sanction of law? If the people of this county should think proper, by the authority of their commissioners, to add another thousand to the sum already levied, in order to promote their convenience or indulge their fancy in public buildings, I wonder if these gentlemen would likewise fix their negative upon such a measure? Without a doubt they would, because they inform us that this suspension bill is entirely an act of their own, alledging, that the present buildings are quite sufficient. It is somewhat strange that these gentlemen should differ so widely in opinion with judge M'Kean upon this subject; for that gentleman has spoken of its insufficiency in the most contemptible manner. He has censured the trustees for such a mean and unworthy performance, and assigned it as a principal reason why he did not hold the last supreme court at that place. And undoubtedly the judge was very right, because it never was intended to remain as a court house and prison, it was a hasty preparation: a mere temporary convenience to accommodate the business of the county, until the necessary materials could be provided for constructing a suitable building.

It is a mark of indignity which calls for the resentment of every one who wishes to promote the reputation of the county, to say that the oldest county in this western country shall be restricted in either convenience or decency in their public buildings, whilst the junior counties, of smaller bounds and less business, are permitted to proceed to the extent of their wishes, in any degree of convenience or elegance as they may think proper.

It is greatly to be lamented that no confidence can be placed in the laws of Pennsylvania; they appear to be but a poor security for those who would risque an adventure of any kind on the faith of government, for they are as subject to change as the old members at the annual elections. A great number of them are either erroneous or defective, and we commonly find that a considerable part of the business of one year, is generally taken up in debating, repealing, and supplying the defects of the former: as the power of faction, or the spirit of envy prevails, a law is made be it ever so ruinous or ridiculous, and another repealed though the most salutary and benevolent. Such numerous instances of instability, in which the most important national concerns have not escaped, discovers either a great weakness or wickedness in our deliberations, and reflects the highest dishonour on our government. They make bad impressions upon the minds of foreigners and strangers, and justly merit the contempt and ridicule of our own citizens.

A FRIEND to WESTMORELAND.

PITTSBURGH, February 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 22.

"There has not yet been a Congress formed for extensive business, but it is expected in the course of this week there will be a sufficient number of states represented to choose a president.

"All the states called on to raise troops have complied with the requisitions of Congress for that purpose. The states of Massachusetts and Connecticut have already 200 men raised, and it is expected the whole required will be in motion for their respective destinations by May next.

"The executive part of the government of Massachusetts, finding that lenient measures have not had the desired effect in quieting the disorderly and licentious who wish to disturb the peace and good order of the state, have determined on coercive measures, for which purpose 4000 good citizens are embodied under that valuable and experienced officer general Lincoln, to support government.

"Lord Dorchester commands in Canada."

LOST between the house of Mrs. Myers, and Pittsburg, a Silver Watch and a pair of Black Leather Saddle Bags. Any person who finds them on delivering them to the Printers, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward for both, or Four Dollars for either.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armstrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 shillings and four-pence, Pennsylvania currency, dated the 10th day of last January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the same date for a bed, bolster and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibson, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as said Armstrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Washington County, being arrived at Pittsburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 instant; when there will be, in addition to the assortment advertised, Salt, an assortment of Hats, and London Pewter; which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Messieurs SCULL & BOYD,

WHEN taking the pleasure of perusing your Gazette of January 6, 1787, No. 424; I met with a publication under the signature of H. H. Brackenridge, wherein he gives a pompous account of a number of transactions of the general assembly during the last session: that part of it which struck my attention most, was his manner of accounting for the vote of the house respecting the report of the committee on the petitions of the inhabitants, praying that public securities might be received for arrears due to the land office for land held by old rights; it is well known that this gentleman, by an address in your paper, invited the people not only to expect, but to urge this measure; and offered his service, and solicited his seat in the legislature, in order to obtain this and some other objects, and had it not been for this, he would, I believe, have come far short of being returned; however, he had a good opportunity of exerting himself, for he was, according to my wishes, appointed a member of the committee, and concurred in reporting in favor of the petition, but upon motion of a member the report was recommitted, and another member and myself was added thereto: the committee thus encreased, reported again, and resolved that one-fourth part of the arrearage due upon lands, which are held by warrants or locations, obtained before the revolution, should be paid in the bills of credit or paper money emitted in the year 1781, and the remaining three-fourth in such public securities as receive interest at the treasury of this state; when this resolution of the committee was taken up for the second reading, I expected Mr. B. to be an able advocate for adopting it, and when he reserved himself until the case was well argued, and it was known what part the gentlemen who took the floor would act, I apprehended that he designed, (as the ablest reasoner) to finish the argument in favor of the resolution, and therefore was not a little surprised when he took the contrary side, and opposed the resolution with not only what I thought mistaken reasons, but with at least one fact that was absolutely ill-founded. When a member is chosen who doth not solicit the trust, nor perhaps expects it, which is the case generally with modest, disinterested men, his not having determined his own mind, or having changed sentiments even respecting known cases, is not very strange; but when a gentleman who professes the greatest acquired abilities, and most shining imagination, makes a prey of the peoples confidence, betrays their interests, and trifles with his own solemn professions, he may expect the people to look upon him with indignation, and treat him with contempt. After the aforesaid vote, upon the gentleman being asked how he would reconcile his conduct with his professions to his constituents? he replied, that the people were all fools, and by putting a few lines in the newspapers he would easily reconcile them to his views; this, however, I would have passed over as an explosion of unguarded vanity, had I not seen his deluding attempt to impose upon the people, by his insidious observations on this business in your newspaper. I design to take no notice of any part of his address but what relates to the before mentioned transaction, yet, I hope my silence will not be interpreted as a confirmation of the truth of every one of his communications.

I propose in what follows to explain the situation of the public and private debts; whether the one due by the state to individuals, or by individuals to the state, as far as it respects the important question under enquiry; and also to mention, occasionally, some of those

Phillip Fitz	32	8	
James Flinn	12	6	
Thomas Fifher	18	8	
Morris Fifher	18	8	
James Franks	12	6	
Adams Faulk	12	6	
James Forreft	12	6	
Ford Widow	6		
Rebecca Gray	12	6	
David Hanly	12	6	
Clmeent Humphrey	12	6	
Iofhua Hughes	12	6	
William Henderfon	12	6	
William Henderfon, jun.	12	6	
Thomas Henderfon	12	6	
James Henderfon	12	6	
Widow Hawkins	7	6	
Henry Holmes	18	8	
James Ieffery	12	6	
John Ieffery	12	6	
Alexander Iohnfton	12	6	
John King	12	6	
David Lewis	12	6	
George Lettimore	12	6	
John M'Clain	5		
James M'Farland	1	0	6
Robert Morton	18	6	
Ferguſon Micklewain	18	6	
Samuel Murdock	18	6	
William M'Murty	18	6	
Angus Morton	12	6	
Matthew M'Guire	12	6	
Alexander M'Intoſh	12	6	
Abraham Maſonſon	12	6	
James Morris	12	6	
James M'Naight	12	6	
John Morton	12	6	
Collens M'Larrance	12	6	
John Murphy	12	6	
M'Clelland James	12	6	
Peter Mermell	12	6	
Ioſeph Paſcil	12	6	
Stephen Paſcil	12	6	
John Patterſon	18	8	
James Roney	15		
William Robinſon	18	8	
Samuel Razor	18	8	
William Richardſon	12	6	
Thomas Righbright	12	6	
Thomas Retch	12	6	
Thomas Ruſſell	12	6	
Ioſeph Rigby	12	6	
John Rea	12	6	
Captain Steel	12	6	
James Stephenſon	7	6	
Chriſtopher Sellers	12	6	
Philip Summers	12	6	
John Stephenſon	12	6	
Alexander Smith	12	6	
Alexander Sparks	12	6	
Daniel Smith	12	3	
John Steel	1	8	
Ioſeph Thomas	12	3	
James Thomas	12	6	
Henry Turnbull	12	6	
Richard Tettemary	12	6	
Charles Wells	10		
Samuel Workman	19	2	
Iſaac Warton	12	6	
Charles Warton	12	6	
James Wright	12	6	
Alexander Wright	12	6	
William Wattman	12	6	
Richard Yeats	15		

To the PEOPLE of WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

WE find by Mr. Brackenridge's late publication, that the ſeat of juſtice in this county yet remains an object of envy in our legiſlature; as "a bill is publiſhed ſuperſeding the powers of the truſtees for building a court houſe and priſon in Greenſburgh." I wonder when we ſhall ſee an end to the cavilings upon this ſubject, and the ſucceſſion of ridiculous laws occaſioned thereby. By the firſt law we find a number of truſtees appointed for erecting a court houſe and priſon, &c By a ſecond law we find their proceeding rejected, tho' perfectly legal, and the former repealed; and another ſet of truſtees appointed with more extenſive and concluſive powers. A third law approves and confirms their proceedings: and a fourth law ſuperſedes their powers in the midſt of the duty aſſigned them; and to carry the farce a little farther, I think the fifth law ought to amount to the total annihilation of the county.

We are told by this gentleman, in his apology to his diſappointed friends, that there is not the leaſt proſpect of the removal of the ſeat of juſtice, and that "one could not with a good face trouble the houſe again upon that ſubject;" yet we find that either himſelf or his colleagues have been able to aſſume a countenance fully expreſſive of the dictates of a heart fraught with envy and wickedneſs, to trouble it upon a ſubject equally ridiculous and unjuſt. Such an uncommon ſtretch of authority---ſuch an unwarrantable and intolerable infringement upon the rights of a county----ſuch a ridiculous act of abſurdity cannot, perhaps, be inſtanced in the annals of Pennſylvania.

It is very extraordinary that this county cannot be ſuffered to remain in peace, and ſtill more ſhameful, that our troubles ſhould originate with the repreſentative body. The flames which appeared to be ſo lately extinguiſhed, are again rekindled with additional fuel. One party are buſy in collecting their united force of petitioners to demoliſh a court houſe, or drag it off ſomewhere, yet to be diſputed amongſt themſelves; whilſt the other party, with ſuperior force and uncommon intrepidity, are determined to defend it as their legal right at any hazard. I think it might be nearly conſonant with ſome of the former laws, if our aſſembly would paſs one other act, to enable the parties to decide this conteſt by a pitched battle, and declare a legal, final and everlaſting right and poſſeſſion duly veſted in the conqueters. Who knows what good effect ſuch a law might have? it is more than probable, that it might reſtore peace to the parties without a drop of bloodſhed, and the court houſe ſtill be ſuffered to ſtand its ground. If this mode of petition war continues to be encouraged upon every trifling occaſion, it is very evident we ſhall never enjoy peace either in the ſtate or aſſembly. But is it not likewiſe very extraordinary that they will preſume to deny us the privilege of appropriating to the uſe of the county the money which has been levied upon it ſolely for its own uſe? Is not a county levy, when intended for the particular uſe thereof, the private property of the county on which it is levied, and no ways ſubject either to the demand or controul of government? And would not the people ſtand perfectly juſtified in applying it to the uſes intended, or any other public good, they think proper, without the leaſt ſanction of law? If the people of this county ſhould think proper, by the authority of their commiſſioners, to add another thouſand to the ſum already levied, in order to promote their convenience or indulge their fancy in public buildings, I wonder if theſe gentlemen would likewiſe fix their negative upon ſuch a meaſure? Without a doubt they would, becauſe they inform us that this ſuſpenſion bill is entirely an act of their own, alledging, that the preſent buildings are quite ſufficient. It is ſomewhat ſtrange that theſe gentlemen ſhould differ ſo widely in opinion with judge M'Kean upon this ſubject; for that gentleman has ſpoken of its inſufficiency in the moſt contemptible manner. He has cenſured the truſtees for ſuch a mean and unworthy performance, and aſſigned it as a principal reaſon why he did not hold the laſt ſupreme court at that place. And undoubtedly the judge was very right, becauſe it never was intended to remain as a court houſe and priſon, it was a haſty preparation: a mere temporary convenience to accommodate the buſineſs of the county, until the neceſſary materials could be provided for conſtructing a ſuitable building.

It is a mark of indignity which calls for the reſentment of every one who wiſhes to promote the reputation of the county, to ſay that the oldeſt county in this weſtern country ſhall be reſtricted in either convenience or decency in their public buildings, whilſt the junior counties, of ſmaller bounds and leſs buſineſs, are permitted to proceed to the extent of their wiſhes, in any degree of convenience or elegance as they may think proper.

It is greatly to be lamented that no confidence can be placed in the laws of Pennſylvania; they appear to be but a poor ſecurity for thoſe who would riſque an adventure of any kind on the faith of government, for they are as ſubject to change as the old members at the annual elections. A great number of them are either erroneous or defective, and we commonly find that a conſiderable part of the buſineſs of one year, is generally taken up in debating, repealing, and ſupplying the defects of the former: as the power of faction, or the ſpirit of envy prevails, a law is made be it ever ſo ruinous or ridiculous, and another repealed though the moſt ſalutary and benevolent. Such numerous inſtances of inſtability, in which the moſt important national concerns have not eſcaped, diſcovers either a great weakneſs or wickedneſs in our deliberations, and reflects the higheſt diſhonor on our government. They make bad impreſſions upon the minds of foreigners and ſtrangers, and juſtly merit the contempt and ridicule of our own citizens.

A FRIEND to WESTMORELAND.

PITTSBURGH, February 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 22.

"There has not yet been a Congreſs formed for extenſive buſineſs, but it is expected in the courſe of this week there will be a ſufficient number of ſtates repreſented to chooſe a preſident.

"All the ſtates called on to raiſe troops have complied with the requiſitions of Congreſs for that purpoſe. The ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut have already 200 men raiſed, and it is expected the whole required will be in motion for their reſpective deſtinations by May next.

"The executive part of the government of Maſſachuſetts, finding that lenient meaſures have not had the deſired effect in quieting the diſorderly and licentious who wiſh to diſturb the peace and good order of the ſtate, have determined on coercive meaſures, for which purpoſe 4000 good citizens are embodied under that valuable and experienced officer general Lincoln, to ſupport government.

"Lord Dorcheſter commands in Canada."

LOST between the houſe of Mrs. Myers, and Pittſburg, a Silver Watch and a pair of Black Leather Saddle Bags. Any perſon who finds them on delivering them to the Printers, ſhall receive Eight Dollars Reward for both, or Four Dollars for either.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four-pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment advertiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Meſſieurs SCULL & BOYD,

WHEN taking the pleaſure of peruſing your Gazette of January 6, 1787, No. 24, I met with a publication under the ſignature of H. H. Brackenridge, wherein he gives a pompous account of a number of tranſactions of the general aſſembly during the laſt ſeſſion: that part of it which ſtruck my attention moſt, was his manner of accounting for the vote of the houſe reſpecting the report of the committee on the petitions of the inhabitants, praying that public ſecurities might be received for arrears due to the land office for land held by old rights; it is well known that this gentleman, by an addreſs in your paper, invited the people not only to expect, but to urge this meaſure; and offered his ſervice, and ſolicited his ſeat in the legiſlature, in order to obtain this and ſome other objects, and had it not been for this, he would, I believe, have come far ſhort of being returned; however, he had a good opportunity of exerting himſelf, for he was, according to my wiſhes, appointed a member of the committee, and concurred in reporting in favor of the petition, but upon motion of a member the report was recommitted, and another member and myſelf was added thereto; the committee thus encreaſed, reported again, and reſolved that one-fourth part of the arrearage due upon lands, which are held by warrants or locations, obtained before the revolution, ſhould be paid in the bills of credit or paper money emitted in the year 1781, and the remaining three-fourth in ſuch public ſecurities as receive intereſt at the treaſury of this ſtate; when this reſolution of the committee was taken up for the ſecond reading, I expected Mr. B. to be an able advocate for adopting it, and when he reſerved himſelf untill the caſe was well argued, and it was known what part the gentlemen who took the floor would act, I apprehended that he deſigned, (as the ableſt reaſoner) to finiſh the argument in favor of the reſolution, and therefore was not a little ſurpriſed when he took the contrary ſide, and oppoſed the reſolution with not only what I thought miſtaken reaſons, but with at leaſt one fact that was abſolutely ill-founded. When a member is choſen who doth not ſolicit the truſt, nor perhaps expects it, which is the caſe generally with modeſt, diſintereſted men, his not having determined his own mind, or having changed ſentiments even reſpecting known caſes, is not very ſtrange; but when a gentleman who profeſſes the greateſt acquired abilities, and moſt ſhining imagination, makes a prey of the peoples confidence, betrays their intereſts, and trifles with his own ſolemn profeſſions, he may expect the people to look upon him with indignation, and treat him with contempt. After the aforeſaid vote, upon the gentleman being aſked how he would reconcile his conduct with his profeſſions to his conſtituents? he replied, that the people were all fools, and by putting a few lines in the newſpapers he would eaſily reconcile them to his views; this, however, I would have paſſed over as an exploſion of unguarded vanity, had I not ſeen his delu ory attempt to impoſe upon the people by his inſidious obſervations on this buſineſs in your newſpaper. I deſign to take no notice of any part of his addreſs but what relates to the before mentioned tranſaction, yet, I hope my ſilence will not be interpreted as a confirmation of the truth of every one of his communications.

I propoſe in what follows to explain the ſituation of the public and private debts; whether the one due by the ſtate to individuals, or by individuals to the ſtate, as far as it reſpects the important queſtion under enquiry; and alſo to mention, occaſionally, ſome of thoſe

reasons which influenced my own conduct on the decision, and I expect will continue to operate on my sentiments.

In pursuance of an act of assembly passed the 7th of April, 1781, there was struck 436,500l. in bills of credit to be redeemed by the principal and interest of lands where the titles commenced before the 10th of December, 1776; it is well known, that through a variety of causes, which it is not necessary at this time to mention, this fund did not turn out productive, consequently these bills of credit, or paper money, did depreciate to 6, 7 or 8 for one, and in the western country, where the distress was so general, that tho' many people procured this kind of money for services or supplies rendered to the public, yet they were obliged to part with it when it was most depreciated, in order to procure a subsistence; therefore, though some of it yet remains with a few original holders, in some of the old counties, yet there is none of it with us; but government soon paid a very particular attention to these bills of credit, and treated that kind of security as a favoured debt, for they added a new and productive fund for its redemption, and made it receivable in special direct taxes, which appreciated its value, and finally sunk much the greatest part thereof, and if some of these taxes had not been remitted by exonerations, &c. the bills of 1781 would have been all absorbed by them, however, there yet remains to be redeemed thereof by those arrearages, about 13,000l. and there is 29,000l. of it in the continental loan office, which it is in the power of Congress to issue again; but as their doing so would be unjust, Pennsylvania being in advance with Congress in the existing requisitions, therefore it is not proper to presume that they will issue that money again; but suppose they should, it would not affect my principle, nor embarrass the case, because a fourth of the arrears due to the land office are much more than sufficient to redeem the whole of it, either way, as will be discovered presently.

The arrearages, by the best calculations we can procure, amounts to about 500,000l. but the nature of this valuable fund is such that it cannot be calculated with precision, but it is as probable to be more as less, but it perhaps never will be wholly paid, as some of the land is not worth redeeming; I will therefore suppose the effective amount to be 450,000l: these arrearages have been accumulated by interest from 16 to about 70 years according to the different periods of settling, or procuring warrants or locations; therefore, scarcely one-third of these arrearages pay any interest to the commonwealth, for the state doth not charge compound interest: it is well known that the greater part of the securities issued by Messrs. Nicholson, Steel and Story, being for supplies rendered or services done, were originally issued to farmers, as well as a great proportion of loan office certificates: it is also known that few of these are in speculation, for few of this class of men parted with them for a trifle, in order to get a few times comfortably drunk, as many of the war-worn soldiers too generally did; no, the farmers who are in debt to the land office carefully kept their own securities in order to pay the arrears due upon their lands with them, and I am certain that many who had them not originally of their own, have procured them from others to be ready for the same purpose; the whole of the interest which we have to pay upon the funded securities is about 150,000l. yearly, this must be paid at the state treasury out of the taxes, imposts, &c. and a great proportion thereof is paid to the very people who are indebted to the state for their lands; so all of those who hold funded securities, but especially such as are long in arrears, enjoy a profitable speculation against the state, arising from the difference betwixt the interest they receive, and that which they have to pay; for example, suppose a man is indebted 100l. for his land to the state, and his warrant is 67 years old, the principal of his debt, for which he must pay interest, is 20l. the interest which he ought to pay yearly is 1l. 4s. whereas, supposing the man possessed of the 100l. in funded securities, and he will receive 6l. per annum of interest from the state treasury, which amounts to a speculation against the state of 4l. 16s. per cent. which example applied to the whole amount of the arrears, will, I think, convince every reasonable man that the state loseth a great amount per ann. by refusing to admit securities to sink by arrearages due to the land office, even if those who are indebted for land would begin now to pay their interest as it ariseth punctually as the state must do, which, however, will not be the case. The public securities were given for a valuable (and allowing for circumstances) meritorious consideration in lieu of specie, when the public had nothing else to give; interest is paid on them as specie, and as such they must at last be redeemed, nor can the commonwealth engage in war with any prospect of success, nor be respectable in peace until much of the public debt be redeemed, and certain funds established for what remains. The surplus of the arrearages, above what will redeem the small remains of the paper money of 1781, is a fund not yet appropriated to any purpose, these arrearages are annually accumulating, but the people are not encreasing either in their ability or willingness to pay them: by adopting the resolution of the committee, the one fourth of these arrearages would bring in all the bills of 1781, and a large amount in specie besides, and the three-fourths to be in paid funded securities would sink upwards of 300,000l. of their debts, consequently ease our funds of about 20,000l. of yearly interest; by proper management this saving might have an operation not easily conceived by a superficial view of the subject; were this 20,000l. per ann. which might be saved, set apart for a sinking fund, it might doubtless be so applied as to purchase, in 40,000l. principal the first year, supposing certificates to be then at two for one. which, as I will make appear presently, is higher than they would probably rise to in that time; the interest of the 40,000l. that would be saved, would amount to 2,400l. per ann. to add to the sinking fund, consequently this sinking fund would be 22,400l. and so on from year to year the debt would be diminishing, and the sinking fund encreasing, the sinking fund would at last encrease upon the debt with rapidity, like a stone rolling down a precipice, it would gain additional strength at every bound.

Those citizens who complyed early with the law, and procured legal titles for their land, have complained that a preference was given against them, and in favor of those who were chargeable with greater neglect they have not complained against the measure of admitting to pay for their improvements in this way, but that they themselves did not participate in the same convenience, they have wished to be enabled to come forward and balance accounts with the state, as law and equity enables one honest man to do with another, to pay their debts, which are due to the state, with the demands they have against it; this they have considered as honest dealing, and the only cause why the assembly, in the year 1784, did not admit them on those principles, was the appropriation formerly made of those arrears for the redemption of the bills of credit emitted 1781; this, however, being now in a great degree sunk by the sinking fund, of direct taxes, and by what arrearages have been paid into the land office, the small amount that remains is in very few hands, who generally obtained them at a very depreciated value; people, however, have begun to consider, that it would be proper for government to demand only such a proportion of this paper money in payment for those arrearages, as would fully redeem these bills of credit, and to admit the surplus to be paid in those securities upon which the state are obliged to pay interest at the treasury, and which they are as much bound in justice to redeem as the other; these sentiments are fully influenced almost every mind [illegible], lately of late, as if with one consent, the people of every county have stopped from paying for their arrears in the way now demanded, and until the house decided otherwise last session, I think few people in the state who considered the case, but were confident that funded securities would without delay have been made receivable for these arrears; however, it is well known that the land office is entirely at a stand as to this branch of their business, and will doubtless continue so, if other measures are not adopted: people very generally have such certificates, but they have not the paper of 1781, this being in few hands, and chiefly in the city of Philadelphia, but the funded certificates are in every county, even the most remote, especially in the counties which rendered most assistance in the time of greatest distress, and it appears very hard to be obliged to exchange hard earned certificates, which citizens have of their own, at a discount of three or four for one, in order to obtain the bills of credit from those who possessed themselves of them for a trifle; in this way the state must always be burthened paying the interest to the speculator, in the other, the principal being sunk, the interest is removed of course; in order to understand this case the better, it will be proper to consider that in counties of the state, the majority of land holders have yet to patent their land, that the arrears hath in most cases changed through many hands, the creditors hath also changed, and it is common that such old debts are part with for a trifle, and that compulsory methods, contrary to the interest and sentiments of the majority, are seldom well executed, though the ability of government to compel payment in specie, is not to be questioned. Though money be ever so scarce, or the majority of most counties ever so much interested against it, yet the policy of having recourse to compulsion, of mere choice, or of provoking popular discontents without necessity, will be very freely questioned.

It is greatly the interest of Pennsylvania, that all her citizens should have the titles to their lands secured, and regulated, they would be more independent, and more encouraged to industry and improvement, and which is of great importance, they would be more attached to the soil which they could with confidence call their own; the weight of taxation would be more equally borne, for as things now stand the land which labours under fifty or sixty years accumulated arrears are not worth, or would not sell for, past half so much ready money, as that of the same quality which is patented; therefore the man who hath patented his land, would be very much a gainer to have certificates made receivable, and to have people both enabled, and obliged, to patent their lands, as thereby the taxes would be equalized.

That respectable class of citizens the public creditors, earnestly wish the adopting of the resolution; as thereby many of them would have their claims upon the public cancelled to their satisfaction, and the funds, and credit of the state, would be so much improved as to encrease the value, and secure the redemption of the whole; the public creditors know that the state can never lay her hand upon a fund that will pay the whole national debt at once; they know that these arrearages are the best fund that we have any prospect of finding, that if it is lost or trifled with, these securities will be on a very precarious footing, and if this fund is properly conducted it will eventually redeem the whole, in some such way as I have already pointed out. I can consider of but one class of citizens whose interest and prospects may be disconcerted thereby; and that is the wealthy speculator, I do not mean the brokers, nor those who deal in securities like chapmen, I mean such as are able to vest large sums in our funds, and without being obliged to dispose of them until the price rises to their wishes; many members who voted against the resolution have acknowledged, that it will be proper sometime hence to adopt the measure, and the writer in your paper, viz. Mr. H. H. B. says he is decidedly against it (at this time) which implies that a time is coming when he will not be against it; by rejecting the resolution the funded securities have already fallen in their price: let a set of monied gentlemen have the fortunate opportunity of engrossing them at a low rate, afterwards let them be received for arrears in the land office, and then many of the farmers must come to these speculators and mortgage their lands in order to procure patents, by this means a wide door will be opened for a few wealthy men to possess themselves of great quantities of well improved lands for a trifling value; but the price they may get them at is a matter of but small consideration to the state: there is another consequence much more alarming; and that is, that great numbers of those who have been freeholders in the state; and are habitually attached to our laws, and manners, and who assisted us in procuring independence, will leave the commonwealth not without disgust, and the places they have been obliged to vacate will be occupied by tenants, who will be dependent upon their landlords, and vote as they direct, thus will the boasted equality of Pennsylvania, give place to such servile dependence, as must eventually subvert the fundamental principles of a free government. I do not mean by this to insinuate that speculating, or vesting money in public securities, is either unlawful or dishonorable; no, the greater numbers, and the more respectable the characters of those who purchase largely of public securities, it is the better for the suffering creditor, and proportionately advances the honor of the state; and now when the comptroller general's report, announces the diminishing of our debt, and the encrease, regularity, and establishment of our funds, there is no doubt but the cautious and wealthy will come forward to speculate in public securities, with more eagerness than formerly; all I mean is that the finances of the state in the instance before us should not be conducted in such a manner as to create objects of speculation, to the manifest injury of the state.

But it is said in the publication to which I allude, that if we admit funded securities to be received for arrearages due in the land office, the price of them would shortly rise equal to hard money. If people generally had the means of knowing the nature and number of securities, now receivable in the land office for new purchase lands, improvements, &c. I would take no notice of this observation; but this not being the case, I shall offer some information on this subject. There are about £2,500,000 of funded securities, therefore, were the whole arrears to be paid in them, there would remain £2,000,000, still unredeemed, as the resolution which was rejected proposed to receive one fourth of the arrearages in bills of 1781, or specie, there would upon that plan remain £2,125,000 of these securities unredeemed, after all the arrears were paid. And besides this, there is about £240,000 of certificates unfunded, yet to redeem, which is much more than sufficient to pay what improved places are yet unwarranted, so that those very few people who yet hold their lands by right of occupancy only, will still have a cheaper kind of certificates than is asked for those who hold by old titles. The gentleman in his argument on the floor professed the greatest sympathy for people who had not yet warranted their land, and asserted that two thirds of the land in Westmoreland were in that situation, perhaps I have felt and done as much for this class of citizens, as he hath, and for as little reward, but I would not assert what is not founded in fact, to favour them, and I hate to make invidious distinctions amongst citizens equally deserving: or to persecute one class, in order to flatter or ease another, but every man by looking around him satisfy himself, that there are few now holding by improvements. however such as have the best opportunity of knowing, inform me there is not more than one thirtieth part of the country, taking one place with another, held in this way, and those still pay the whole of their purchase money in certificates, and of the kinds that sell at the lowest price too.

But why doth he diſtinguiſh betwixt the old and new counties, doth he deſign to inflame the one againſt the other; and ſerve ſome ſecret purpoſe by inteſtine jealouſy thus fomented, if theſe arrears muſt be paid in bills of credit of 1784, and ſpecie, and not in funded ſecurities, it is well known that the old counties have the means of procuring theſe which the weſtern counties have not, but if certificates are made receivable the weſtern counties will be upon a more equal footing with the old ones, for I believe there are more funded ſecurities in Weſtmoreland county in proportion to the arrearages due, than perhaps in any of the old ones, Philadelphia excepted; I know there is much more certificates with us, than would pay all the arrearages in the county, and they may be procured much eaſier than ſpecie. The demand for ſecurities in the market, however, will not be more rapid than it was twelve or fifteen months ſince. When that floodgate (as he calls it) is opened the firſt that will come forward to the land office will be thoſe who have certificates already of their own, the next thoſe who would barter with their neighbours for them, thoſe who would go immediately to market would come gradually as they could ſend money, and the price would riſe ſlow and gradually and not ſo much by the demand for them as by the riſing credit of the ſtate; all the money in the ſtate, excepting what is in the vaults of the bank, would not pay the arrearages due to the land-office, and as I obſerved above, the funded ſecurities would leave conſiderably above £2,000,000, after the arrears would be all paid. From theſe conſiderations it is evident, I apprehend, that it will be much eaſier for the people to procure funded ſecurities, than hard money, that by receiving them this fund will be ſecured, which otherwiſe may be loſt, that the revenues and honor of the ſtate will be promoted, the public creditors gratified, and the citizens (excepting one claſs) accommodated in a way agreeable to their wiſhes, and that this meaſure is agreeable to the majority of the citizens of Pennſylvania, I am confident.

I have been more tedious than I deſigned; I hope my endeavours to communicate information with clearneſs and ſimplicity, will be my apology, I make free with Mr. H H. B. only as a member, and reſpecting the one particular tranſaction.

I ſhall conclude with the words of a very ſenſible writer: "There is a regard due even to the miſapprehenſions of the public: and no prudent adminiſtration will be inattentive to what is called popular clamour."

Indeed the public opinion is ſeldom erroneous when founded on juſt information, but removed as the far greater part are from the ſource of true intelligence, how eaſy is it for thoſe who have an intereſt in impoſing on the public, to miſlead them by falſe repreſentations, and alarm them with vain apprehenſions.

WILLIAM FINDLEY.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER X.

FALSE GALLANTRY.

THE hiſtory of mankind has ever been a continued tragedy; the world a great threatre exhibiting the ſame repeated ſcene, of the follies of man ſhooting forth into guilt, and of their paſſions fermenting, by a quick progreſs into miſery.

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But why doth he diſtinguiſh betwixt the old and new counties, doth he deſign to inflame the one againſt the other; and ſerve ſome ſecret purpoſe by inteſtine jealouſy thus fomented, if theſe arrears muſt be paid in bills of credit of 1784, and ſpecie, and not in funded ſecurities, it is well known that the old counties have the means of procuring theſe which the weſtern counties have not, but if certificates are made receivable the weſtern counties will be upon a more equal footing with the old ones, for I believe there are more funded ſecurities in Weſtmoreland county in proportion to the arrearages due, than perhaps in any of the old ones, Philadelphia excepted; I know there is much more certificates with us, than would pay all the arrearages in the county, and they may be procured much eaſier than ſpecie. The demand for ſecurities in the market, however, will not be more rapid than it was twelve or fifteen months ſince. When that floodgate (as he calls it) is opened the firſt that will come forward to the land office will be thoſe who have certificates already of their own, the next thoſe who would barter with their neighbours for them, thoſe who would go immediately to market would come gradually as they could ſend money, and the price would riſe ſlow and gradually and not ſo much by the demand for them as by the riſing credit of the ſtate; all the money in the ſtate, excepting what is in the vaults of the bank, would not pay the arrearages due to the land-office, and as I obſerved above, the funded ſecurities would leave conſiderably above £2,000,000, after the arrears would be all paid. From theſe conſiderations it is evident, I apprehend, that it will be much eaſier for the people to procure funded ſecurities, than hard money, that by receiving them this fund will be ſecured, which otherwiſe may be loſt, that the revenues and honor of the ſtate will be promoted, the public creditors gratified, and the citizens (excepting one claſs) accommodated in a way agreeable to their wiſhes, and that this meaſure is agreeable to the majority of the citizens of Pennſylvania, I am confident.

I have been more tedious than I deſigned; I hope my endeavours to communicate information with clearneſs and ſimplicity, will be my apology, I make free with Mr. H H. B. only as a member, and reſpecting the one particular tranſaction.

I ſhall conclude with the words of a very ſenſible writer: "There is a regard due even to the miſapprehenſions of the public: and no prudent adminiſtration will be inattentive to what is called popular clamour."

Indeed the public opinion is ſeldom erroneous when founded on juſt information, but removed as the far greater part are from the ſource of true intelligence, how eaſy is it for thoſe who have an intereſt in impoſing on the public, to miſlead them by falſe repreſentations, and alarm them with vain apprehenſions. *WILLIAM FINDLEY.*

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